constant of 1 x $10^{-3}$ $s^{-1}$ or less, both determined by surface plasmon resonance, and neutralizes human TNFα cytotoxicity in a standard *in vitro* L929 assay with an $IC_{50}$ of 1 x $10^{-7}$ M or less.

66. (New) A method for inhibiting human TNFα activity comprising contacting human TNFα with an antibody such that human TNFα activity is inhibited, wherein the antibody is an isolated human antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, with the following characteristics:

a) dissociates from human TNFα with a $K_{off}$ rate constant of 1 x $10^{-3}$ $s^{-1}$ or less, as determined by surface plasmon resonance;

b) has a light chain CDR3 domain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 3, or modified from SEQ ID NO: 3 by a single alanine substitution at position 1, 4, 5, 7 or 8 or by one to five conservative amino acid substitutions at positions 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 and/or 9;

c) has a heavy chain CDR3 domain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4, or modified from SEQ ID NO: 4 by a single alanine substitution at position 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 or 11 or by one to five conservative amino acid substitutions at positions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and/or 12.

67. (New) A method for inhibiting human TNFα activity comprising contacting human TNFα with an antibody such that human TNFα activity is inhibited, wherein the antibody is an isolated human antibody, or an antigen binding portion thereof, with a light chain variable region (LCVR) comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1 and a heavy chain variable region (HCVR) comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2.

68. (New) A method for inhibiting human TNFα activity in a human subject suffering from a disorder in which TNFα activity is detrimental, comprising administering to the human subject an antibody such that human TNFα activity in the human subject is inhibited, wherein the antibody is an isolated human antibody, or an antigen-binding portion thereof, that dissociates from human TNFα with a $K_d$ of 1 x $10^{-8}$ M or less and a $K_{off}$ rate constant of 1 x $10^{-3}$ $s^{-1}$ or less, both determined by surface plasmon resonance, and neutralizes human TNFα cytotoxicity in a standard *in vitro* L929 assay with an $IC_{50}$ of 1 x $10^{-7}$ M or less.

69. (New) A method for inhibiting human TNFα activity in a human subject suffering from a disorder in which TNFα activity is detrimental, comprising administering to the human subject an antibody such that human TNFα activity in the human subject is inhibited, wherein the antibody is an isolated human antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, with the following characteristics:

a) dissociates from human TNFα with a $K_{off}$ rate constant of $1 \times 10^{-3}$ $s^{-1}$ or less, as determined by surface plasmon resonance;

b) has a light chain CDR3 domain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 3, or modified from SEQ ID NO: 3 by a single alanine substitution at position 1, 4, 5, 7 or 8 or by one to five conservative amino acid substitutions at positions 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 and/or 9;

c) has a heavy chain CDR3 domain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4, or modified from SEQ ID NO: 4 by a single alanine substitution at position 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 or 11 or by one to five conservative amino acid substitutions at positions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and/or 12.

70. (New) A method for inhibiting human TNFα activity in a human subject suffering from a disorder in which TNFα activity is detrimental, comprising administering to the human subject an antibody such that human TNFα activity in the human subject is inhibited, wherein the antibody is an isolated human antibody, or an antigen binding portion thereof, with a light chain variable region (LCVR) comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1 and a heavy chain variable region (HCVR) comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2.

71. (New) The method of claim 70, wherein the disorder is sepsis.

72. (New) The method of claim 71, wherein the antibody is administered to the human subject together with the cytokine interleukin-6 (IL-6) or is administered to a human subject with a serum or plasma concentration of IL-6 above 500 pg/ml.

73. (New) The method of claim 70, wherein the disorder is an autoimmune disease.

74. (New) The method of claim 73, wherein the autoimmune disease is selected from the group consisting of rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatoid spondylitis, osteoarthritis and gouty arthritis.

75. (New) The method of claim 73, wherein the autoimmune disease is selected from the group consisting of an allergy, multiple sclerosis, autoimmune diabetes, autoimmune uveitis and nephrotic syndrome.

76. (New) The method of claim 70, wherein the disorder is an infectious disease.

77. (New) The method of claim 70, wherein the disorder is transplant rejection or graft-versus-host disease.

78. (New) The method of claim 70, wherein the disorder is a malignancy.

79. (New) The method of claim 70, wherein the disorder is a pulmonary disorder.

80. (New) The method of claim 70, wherein the disorder is an intestinal disorder.

81. (New) The method of claim 70, wherein the disorder is a cardiac disorder.

82. (New) The method of claim 70, wherein the disorder is selected from the group consisting of inflammatory bone disorders, bone resorption disease, alcoholic hepatitis, viral hepatitis, coagulation disturbances, burns, reperfusion injury, keloid formation, scar tissue formation and pyrexia.